



# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company  
Washington Union Coal Company

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OCTOBER, 1933

# **Looking Up . . . . .**

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# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY  
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 10

OCTOBER, 1933

NUMBER 10

## The Epic of America

WITH permission graciously accorded by Little, Brown & Company, Publishers, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, we here present the closing paragraphs of a great and inspiring book, "The Epic of America", by James Truslow Adams, author of many valuable works, his latest "The March of Democracy", in two volumes. We commend the work of Mr. Adams as worthy of thoughtful perusal.

"If the American dream is to come true and to abide with us, it will, at bottom, depend on the people themselves. If we are to achieve a richer and fuller life for all, they have got to know what such an achievement implies. In a modern industrial State, an economic base is essential for all. We point with pride to our 'national income', but the nation is only an aggregate of individual men and women, and when we turn from the single figure of total income to the incomes of individuals, we find a very marked injustice in its distribution. There is no reason why wealth, which is a social product, should not be more equitably controlled and distributed in the interests of society. But, unless we settle on the values of life, we are likely to attack in a wrong direction and burn the barn to find our penny in the hay.

"Above and beyond the mere economic base, the need for a scale of values becomes yet greater. If we are entering on a period in which, not only in industry but in other departments of life, the mass is going to count for more and the individual less, and if each and all are to enjoy a richer and fuller life, the level of the mass has got to rise appreciably above what it is at present. It must either rise to a higher level of communal life or drag that life down to its own, in political leadership, and in the arts and letters. There is no use in accusing America of being a 'Babbitt Warren.' The top and bottom are spiritually and intellectually nearer together in America than in most countries, but there are plenty of Babbitts everywhere. 'Main

Street' is the longest in the world, for it encircles the globe. It is an American name, but not an American thoroughfare. One can suffocate in an English cathedral town or a French provincial city as well as in Zenith. That is not the point.

"The point is that if we are to have a rich and full life in which all are to share and play their parts, if the American dream is to be a reality, our communal spiritual and intellectual life must be distinctly higher than separate interests, habits, markets, arts, and lives. If the dream is not to prove possible of fulfillment, we might as well become stark realists, become once more class-conscious, and struggle as individuals or classes against one another. If it is to come true, those on top, financially, intellectually, or otherwise, have got to devote themselves to the 'Great Society', and those who are below in the scale have got to strive to rise, not merely economically, but culturally. We cannot become a great democracy by giving ourselves up as individuals to selfishness, physical comfort, and cheap amusements. The very foundation of the American dream of a better and richer life for all is that all, in varying degrees, shall be capable of wanting to share in it. It can never be wrought into a reality by cheap people or by 'keeping up with the Joneses.' There is nothing whatever in a fortune merely in itself or in a man merely in himself. It all depends on what is made of each. Lincoln was not great because he was born in a log cabin, but because he got out of it—that is, because he rose above the poverty, ignorance, lack of ambition, shiftlessness of character, contentment with mean things and low aims which kept so many thousands in the huts where they were born.

"If we are to make the dream come true, we must all work together, no longer to build bigger, but to build better. There is a time for quantity and a time for quality. There is a time when quantity may become a menace

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and the law of diminishing returns begins to operate, but not so with quality. By working together I do not mean another organization, of which the land is as full as was Kansas of grasshoppers. I mean a genuine individual search and striving for the abiding values of life. In a country as big as America it is as impossible to prophesy as it is to generalize, without being tripped up, but it seems to me that there is room for hope as well as mistrust. The epic loses all its glory without the dream. The statistics of size, population, and wealth would mean nothing to me unless I could still believe in the dream.

"America is yet 'the Land of Contrasts,' as it was called in one of the best books written about us, years ago. One day a man from Oklahoma depresses us by yawping about it in such a way as to give the impression that there is nothing in that young State but oil wells and millionaires, and the next day one gets from the University there its excellent quarterly critical list of all the most recent books published in France, Spain, Germany and Italy, with every indication of the beginning of an active intellectual life and an intelligent play of thought over the ideas of the other side of the world.

"There is no better omen of hope than the sane and sober criticism of those tendencies in our civilization which call for rigorous examination. In that respect we are distinctly passing out of the frontier phase. Our life calls for such examination, as does that of every nation today, but because we are concerned with the evil symptoms it would be absurd to forget the good. It would be as uncritical to write the history of our past in terms of Morton of Merrymount, Benedict Arnold, 'Billy the Kid', Thaddeus Stevens, Jay Gould, P. T. Barnum, Brigham Young, Tom Lawson, and others who could be gathered together to make an extraordinary jumble of an incomprehensible national story, as it would be to write the past wholly in terms of John Winthrop, Washington, John Quincy Adams, Jefferson, Lincoln, Emerson, Edison, General Gorgas, and others to afford an equally untrue picture.

"The nation today is no more all made up of Babbitts (though there are enough of them) than it is of young poets. There is a healthy stirring of the deeps, particularly among the younger men and women, who are growing determined that they are not to function solely as consumers for the benefit of business, but intend to lead sane and civilized lives. When one thinks of the prostitution of the moving-picture industry, which might have developed a great art, one can turn from that to the movements everywhere through the country for the small theatre and the creation of folk drama,

the collecting of our folk poetry, which was almost unknown to exist a generation ago, and other hopeful signs of an awakening culture deriving straight and naturally from our own soil and past. How far the conflicting good can win against the evil is our problem. It is not a cheering thought to figure the number of people who are thrilled nightly by a close-up kiss on ten thousand screens compared with the number who see a play of O'Neill's. But, on the other hand, we need not forget that a country that produced last year 1,500,000 Fords, which after their short day will in considerable numbers add to the litter along our country lanes as abandoned chassis, could also produce perhaps the finest example of sculpture in the last half century. We can contrast the spirit manifested in the accumulation of the Rockefeller fortune with the spirit now displayed in its distribution.

"Like the country roads, our whole national life is yet cluttered up with the disorderly remnants of our frontier experience, and all help should be given to those who are honestly trying to clean up either the one or the other. But the frontier also left us our American dream, which is being wrought out in many hearts and many institutions.

"Among the latter I often think that the one which best exemplifies the dream is the greatest library in this land of libraries, the Library of Congress. I take, for the most part, but little interests in the great gifts and Foundations of men who have incomes they cannot possibly spend, and investments that roll like avalanches. They merely return, not seldom unwisely, a part of their wealth to that society without which they could not have made it, and which too often they have plundered in the making. That is chiefly evidence of maladjustment in our economic system. A system that steadily increases the gulf between the ordinary man and the super-rich, that permits the resources of society to be gathered into personal fortunes that afford their owners millions of income a year, with only the chance that here and there a few may be moved to confer some of their surplus upon the public in ways chosen wholly by themselves, is assuredly a wasteful and unjust system. It is, perhaps, as inimical as anything could be to the American dream. I do not belittle the generosity or public spirit of certain men. It is the system that as yet is at fault. Nor is it likely to be voluntarily altered by those who benefit most by it. No ruling class has ever willingly abdicated. Democracy can never be saved, and would not be worth saving, unless it can save itself.

"The Library of Congress, however, has come straight from the heart of democracy, as it has been taken to it, and I here use it as a

symbol of what democracy can accomplish on its own behalf. Many have made gifts to it, but it was created by ourselves through Congress, which has steadily and increasingly shown itself generous and understanding toward it. Founded and built by the people, it is for the people. Anyone who has used the great collections of Europe, with their restrictions and red tape and difficulty of access, praises God for American democracy when he enters the stacks of the Library of Congress.

"But there is more to the Library of Congress for the American dream than merely the wise appropriation of public money. There is the public itself, in two of its aspects. The Library of Congress could not have become what it is today, with all the generous aid of Congress, without such a citizen as Dr. Herbert Putnam at the directing head of it. He and his staff have devoted their lives to making the four million and more of books and pamphlets serve the public to a degree that cannot be approached by any similar great institution in the Old World. Then there is the public that uses these facilities. As one looks down on the general reading room, which alone contains ten thousand volumes which may be read without even the asking, one sees the seats filled with silent readers, old and young, rich and poor, black and white, the executive and the laborer, the general and the private, the noted scholar and the schoolboy, all reading at their own library provided by their own democracy. It has always seemed to me to be a perfect working out in a concrete example of the American dream—the means provided by the accumulated resources of the people themselves, a public intelligent enough to use them, and men of high distinction, themselves a part of the great democracy, devoting themselves to the good of the whole, uncloistered.

"It seems to me that it can be only in some such way, carried out in all departments of our national life, that the American dream can be wrought into an abiding reality. I have little trust in the wise paternalism of politicians or the infinite wisdom of business leaders. We can look neither to the government nor to the heads of the great corporations to guide us into the paths of a satisfying and humane existence as a great nation unless we, as multitudinous individuals, develop some greatness in our own individual souls. Until countless men and women have decided in their own hearts, through experience and perhaps disillusion, what is a genuinely satisfying life, a 'good life' in the old Greek sense, we need look to neither political nor business leaders. Under our political system it is useless, save by the rarest of happy accidents, to expect a politician to rise higher than the source of his power. So long also as we are

ourselves content with a mere extension of the material basis of existence, with the multiplying of our material possessions, it is absurd to think that the men who can utilize that public attitude for the gaining of infinite wealth and power for themselves will abandon both to become spiritual leaders of a democracy that despises spiritual things. Just so long as wealth and power are our sole badges of success, so long will ambitious men strive to attain them.

"The prospect is discouraging today, but not hopeless. As we compare America in 1931 with the America of 1912 it seems as though we had slipped a long way backwards. But that period is short, after all, and the whole world has been going through the fires of Hell. There are not a few signs of promise now in the sky, signs that the peoples themselves are beginning once again to crave something more than is vouchsafed to them in the toils and toys of the mass-production age. They are beginning to realize that, because a man is born with a particular knack for gathering in vast aggregates of money and power for himself, he may not on that account be the wisest leader to follow nor the best fitted to propound a sane philosophy of life. We have a long and arduous road to travel if we are to realize our American dream in the life of our nation, but if we fail, there is nothing left but the old eternal round. The alternative is the failure of self-government, the failure of the common man to rise to full stature, the failure of all that the American dream has held of hope and promise for mankind.

"That dream was not the product of a solitary thinker. It evolved from the hearts and burdened souls of many millions, who have come to us from all nations. If some of them appear to us to have too great faith, we know not yet to what faith may attain, and may hearken to the words of one of them, Mary Antin, a young immigrant girl who came to us from Russia, a child out of 'the Middle Ages,' as she says, into our twentieth century. Sitting on the steps of the Boston Public Library, where the treasures of the whole of human thought had been opened to her, she wrote, 'This is my latest home, and it invites me to a glad new life. The endless ages have indeed throbbed through my blood, but a new rhythm dances in my veins. My spirit is not tied to the monumental past, any more than my feet were bound to my grandfather's house below the hill. The past was only my cradle, and now it cannot hold me, because I am grown too big; just as the little house in Polotzk, once my home, has now become a toy of memory, as I move about at will in the wide spaces of this splendid palace, whose shadow covers acres. No! It is not I that belong to the past, but the past that belongs to me. America is



the youngest of the nations, and inherits all that went before in history. And I am the youngest of America's children, and into my hands is given all her priceless heritage, to the last white star espied through the telescope, to the last great thought of the philosopher. Mine is the whole majestic past, and mine is the shining future."

## Run of the Mine

### A Bituminous Coal Code at Last

THE story of the bituminous coal code is a long one. It might be likened to the story of the wanderings indulged in by Ulysses on his way home to Ithaca from the siege of Troy. Ulysses really did intend to go home some time, but we are not sure that many of the code-makers camped in Washington even wished to return to their own firesides. Like the colored man in Hoyt's "Texas Steer" (played forty years ago), who came to Washington on the promise of being appointed Minister to Dahomey, it took them a long time to learn that "rugged individualism" had its limitations and that there "is no such place as Dahomey."

Prior to the passage of the Industrial Recovery Act, the thinking coal operators concluded that they were facing a changed dispensation. Those who were paying a living wage scale and who were suffering from the competition of others, who had cut wages and selling prices, in many instances to an indefensibly low basis, expressed a desire to get together for the formulation of a Coal Code, hopeful that such would help at least to lift the industry out of the bottomless morass in which it was submerged. On the other hand, the operators located in the non-unionized, and to a lesser extent the partially unionized fields, fought the whole theory of the Act from the beginning. The work of obstruction began before the Act was sent to the President on June 13th and signed by him on June 16th. The opposition to the Act centered in the National Coal Association, largely made up of non-union operators in the Southern Appalachian field, this organization, which has not for years represented more than a fraction of the bituminous coal tonnage, assuming an insolent, aggressive attitude, attempting to discredit the meetings called by the operators who desired to give the NRA a fair trial. These attempts, led by a paid official of the organization, gradually assumed indefensible proportions, including form telegrams sent out to individuals remote from Washington with the request that such be repeated as original opinions; in other instances, influential persons, bankers, coal consumers, and

others, were requested to use the "big stick." As the days passed and the Administration came to know the tactics of the Association, its credit waned, and no mention of the organization or its officers has been made either officially or through the press for several weeks. The Association that thrived under the management of Messrs. J. D. A. Morrow and Harry L. Gandy has outlived its usefulness. What the coal industry needs is a will to support an organization that has a forward looking capacity, rather than one that is forever committed to the doctrine of negation.

The way of the Code has been a stormy one. For the Government to ask the multitudinous lines of industry, many of which are more than a century old (and which arrived at their present method of carrying on by a liberal use of the doctrine of "trial and error"), to scrap such essentials as competition in sales prices, rates of wages, and hours of work, overnight, seemed highly radical, but the confessed fact that the industry failed of ability to put its own house in order after many warnings, given through government investigation and threatened legislation, was conveniently shelved by those who preferred to wallow in a sea of starvation wages and prices, rather than to sit down with their competitors in an attempt to work out a solution of the problem. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the wages paid in the Rocky Mountain states, one thing is definitely certain, they are either too high, which we do not believe, or else the rates testified to at the hearings paid elsewhere, frequently below \$2.00 per day, are discredibly low, more so when but two to four days per week are afforded the workers.

To recite the history of the attempts made to prepare a code for submission to the Administration, beginning with the meeting called in Washington by the coal operators located in Illinois, the Western states, and portions of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, on June 5th, and the subsequent meetings that dragged along wearily through June, July and August, ending only on September 16th, would require words sufficient to fill several volumes. Suffice it to say that in the opinion of many, the Administration, in dealing with the insurgent coal operators made a series of mistakes, including an excessive measure of representation given the American Federation of Labor through a perhaps over-captious President, and a very capable and persuasive staff of U. M. W. of A. officials led by President Lewis, plus the continuous and persistent influence of the Secretary of Labor, who in the early days of the negotiations at least, lent her voice in support of the certain changes that were anathema to the Eastern and Southern operators. Much harmful oratory was expended on the "six hour day", every proponent of this

measure fully informed of the fact that a change as radical as this would prove disastrous to both sides of the coal industry. We are given to wonder why those who urge the shorter work day should hope to take two hours off of the eight-hour day at one fell cut, when it is common knowledge that the task of reducing the work day from twelve to ten hours required fifty years, and that another half-century has elapsed in reducing the day from ten to eight hours; this job not altogether complete as yet. There are many thinking employers who believe a shorter work day is necessary, and who would subscribe to a gradual reduction of hours through a period of years, but such plan lacks immediate oratorical and political value, so it is not being exploited.

Among other damaging elements experienced in the making of a Coal Code might be mentioned the lack of adequate planning upon which a code must be foundationed. The desire for haste contributed to this situation, and we can only liken the attempt to the predicament a bridge engineer would find himself in if he attempted to span a wide river with a bridge, starting from the middle of the stream toward both banks, leaving his shore piers and approaches to be constructed after the steel work had been finished. The coal industry will never be successfully regulated until governmental fact-finding, preferably by the Bureau of Mines, is established as a foundation on one side of the stream and intelligent price fixing based upon facts gathered by the government, is employed for foundation purposes upon the opposite side. The facts secured should include rates of pay, hours of work, monthly and yearly earnings, costs, profit or loss, and the cost of living within the several producing districts. Another condition that lent encouragement to those who were disinclined to ignore the Act, rested with the too frequent use of ultimatums by the Administrator, invariably followed by an explanation as to why the threat of the government to formulate a code was not carried out. We like to think of a Commanding General as giving orders that will be obeyed rather than to hear them continuously qualified. The command, "Ready," "Aim," "Don't Fire," does not sound military-like. The continuous line of threats to prosecute the alleged "gold hoarders" which approximated a baker's dozen in number, none of which have been carried out, perhaps set the fashion for the Administration in the dealing with the diffident (some say "obstinate") coal operators.

As we remarked in the September issue of The Employees' Magazine, the war over wages, markets, and "chiselers," is yet ahead of us. The U. M. W. of A. has been given a very wide opportunity to strengthen its ranks and its influence. It will experience hard going in the erstwhile non-union

fields and its success, even its continued existence, will depend upon the character of leadership it is able to develop locally, for unless the National Officers are supported by the local officials as well as the rank and file, disintegration will surely follow. That there is room for improvement in the conduct of the industry, all well-meaning people, including the war-time "forgotten man," the consumer, will admit.

## No Major Gas Explosions in Five Years

WITH the passing of August, the bituminous coal mining industry of Pennsylvania closed a five-year period free from a major gas explosion, involving the death of five or more persons. During this five-year period, a total of 528,647,000 tons of coal were mined. We are indebted to the Mine Safety Appliance News for this important statement.

## Beating a Widowed Mother Costs Denver Man \$229

SUCH were the headlines that flared out on the first page of a Denver newspaper a few days ago. The mother was a woman of sixty. The son came home intoxicated, broke open the door to his mother's room. "He struck my face until I was senseless and tore my lips by putting both of his hands in my mouth," so the mother testified. The mother also testified that her teeth were knocked out by the son's blows. This aged woman further testified that her son made a small contribution to her support, the greater part of his earnings going for liquor. The city charities carried her through last winter.

We repeat this sordid story merely to accentuate the fact that our present methods of trial and punishment have failed to an even greater extent than has our economic system, the work of remedying the economic situation now receiving the whole attention of the Federal government. The judge who sentenced the Denver brute knew he could not pay the fine of \$229, the alternative, that of sending him to the city jail, to be fed and clothed at the expense of the taxpayers, perhaps faring better than he did before he committed the dastardly attack on the woman who bore him, fed, nursed, and watched over him when he was helpless.

What America wants as a help toward clearing up the racketeer, the kidnapper, the wife and mother beaters and the fiend who criminally beats or otherwise abuses helpless children, male or female, is a return to the principle of the Mosaic law, "an eye for an eye," in substance, the gener-

ous use of the flogging post, a stinging lash on the bare back for every blow struck by the criminal, this in addition to prison sentence. Then instead of the criminal marching vaingloriously into his cell to receive the acclaim of those who preceded him, he would slink in cringing, whimpering, wilted, like all cowards when they are subjected to physical punishment. Six months' use of the "cat" would go far toward reducing crime.

### Anent the C. C. C.

**L**AST month, we ventured a few words of comment on the Civilian Conservation Corps. A short time since, we rode with eight of the boys who were returning from a camp in California, to their homes in St. Louis. These boys were well-mannered, seven Gentiles, one Jewish. Six of the eight were distinctly good-looking youths.

The youngest boy said he was but fifteen, the eldest eighteen. They were released before their enlistment period had expired in order to re-enter school. They were given railway and upper berth transportation in first class Pullman sleepers with an allowance of \$0.25 a meal for rations. The food allowance was light but the mass of the American people yet ride in day coaches and busses, and boys of eighteen could get along admirably in the comfortable day coaches that are now in use on the railroads.

From our conversation with the elder boy, who was unusually mannerly and intelligent, we developed that adventure and a desire to "see the West," not extreme poverty, was behind the eight enlistments, which for compensation and rations alone cost the taxpayers \$50.70 per man per month. To this must be added the uniforms, bedding, camp equipment, trucks, tools and supplies as well as transportation. Doubtless the cost of "showing" these eight boys the western country totalled \$100 per boy per month.

Originally touted as an enterprise to reforest our cut-over and destroyed tree acreage, the C. C. C. has cut down thousands of trees, planted none. There has been some road and trail-making work done, and brush and other down timber has been cleaned up, but nature which rapidly covers man's temporary work in forest areas, will quickly obliterate the most of the work done.

The daily press is authority for the statement that 125,000 new enlistments will be required to maintain the quota, the newcomers taking the place of those who are resigning, a steady stream leaving the camps from the beginning. From the standpoint of the taxpayers and also from that of the man who is down and out, too old to longer pass as a boy, we are inclined to wonder if the millions

spent on the C. C. C. extravagantly, even recklessly, would not have been of more real help if put out directly among the families that have been deprived of income, by loss of employment, and who despair of "seeing" any portion of America.

### The President Signs the Bituminous Coal Code

**A**T 4:45 P. M., Monday, September 18, the President signed the coal code, an incomplete document which takes effect on October 2, 1933. The code is incomplete in that it does not contain rates of pay for the Panhandle District of West Virginia; Somerset County, Pennsylvania; Preston County, West Virginia; Northern Tennessee; Whitely, McCreary, Belt and Harlan Counties, Kentucky; Warrick and Vanderburg Counties, Indiana; Wayne and Appanoose Counties, Iowa; Texas; Western Kentucky; Alabama; Georgia, and Southern Tennessee. Routt County, Colorado, is construed as coming under the Southern Colorado rate which reads, "Southern Colorado. Includes all counties in Colorado not named under District L, (Northern Colorado)." Doubtless the Administration thought best to put the document out as of September 18 and depend thereafter upon obtaining agreed rates for the districts listed above, rather than to continue the unfortunate wrangle that has marked the creation of the code from the beginning.

The spread in wage differentials, maximum \$5.63 in Montana, minimum \$3.75 in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, or \$1.88 per day, is based in part at least on existing wage agreements. President Lewis is quoted as saying that the Union would not break its contracts. As a matter of equity and as soon as circumstances permit, the spread of \$1.88 should be narrowed to a more reasonable point. The issue is simply this, should the bulk of the nation's coal requirement continue to be produced in low wage regions or should a fairly reasonable wage relationship be established, the market then selecting its requirements on the basis of quality and geographical location.

The code does provide for fact-finding and the adjudication of labor disputes. We have held persistently for a quarter of a century that without the facts secured by a responsible branch of the government, the stabilization of the industry was an impossible task. That some more civilized method of settling disputes than those of striking, murdering, and destroying property should govern, no sane person will dispute. The greater number of strikes have in the past been settled by force applied either by the employer or the employees. A settlement so made is not a settlement. At the best it is a sullen



truce, the defeated side awaiting its chance to retaliate. These two provisions, if properly employed, can be made the foundation of a more uniform basis of wages and working conditions. The administration has been perhaps over-patient with certain operators in their disinclination to work out a code. Labor should not lose sight of the fact that not only the administration but the mass of the people who use coal will become equally impatient of the continuing irresponsible strikes that are now occurring, not only in the coal mines but in other industries. The Government has been palpably on the side of organized labor, it behooves labor not to exhaust the patience of the administration, keeping in mind that after all those who own the coal mines and employ mine labor, and those who work in and about the mines, are but a small fraction of the American people. Reckless minorities seldom rule very long.

We have continuously held that the agitation for a six-hour day to be put into effect was unwise. Too many workers out where the work is done, are given to accept political propaganda for fact. The work day will be shortened when we decide to get together on a plan that will accomplish the necessary purpose in a manner that will not overturn all business, creating a new condition that will be worse than the one we seek to correct. The British government insisted on taking women workers out of the Indian coal mines. Women in the mines were an institution. The wages for example were so low that where a number of children existed, it required the combined earnings of both parents to support the family. The children in many cases went into the mine with the mother, who penned them up in a dark, abandoned room to lie and grovel in dirt and their own excrement. So Britain said, "take them out" at the rate of one-fourth the number each year and the task is now well nigh complete. The time interval made adjustment possible.

To the men who work in the mines and whose source of real information is often limited, let us say that labor won three momentous privileges through the N. R. A. and the coal code. They are:

- (a) The right to organize all workers peacefully without riot and bloodshed.
- (b) The chance to lift the low wage regions up to a level approaching at least that of the existing higher wage fields.
- (c) With starvation wages eliminated and the industry on a fairly uniform wage paying level, there will come the opportunity to lift the whole wage structure up, perhaps a few cents at a time, but steadily and uniformly, more so if the competition of other fuels relaxes.

If those who talk most glibly of what should be done through the many codes, could listen to the thousands of pleas made by small business men for abatements of code requirements, for the reason that earnings will not possibly admit of their complying with same, they would realize that the employer too has his problems in this year of our Lord, 1933.

## On the Art of Using Tobacco

THE one thing that can be found in evidence, everywhere and at all times, is the eternal cigarette. What prompts humanity, young and old, to take up the habit, is a mystery. Some people manage to make use of the cigarette without annoyance or offence, others make its use worse than a habit, it may even approach a disease. If all the world had nothing to do but loll around in fashionable clothes, with a beautiful, perhaps scantily dressed person of the "fair sect" passing you a package of your favorite brand, as shown in the advertising columns of the magazines and on the billboards, then we who do not use them might join the army of addicts, but alas, we cannot all be good looking, neither can we be dressed up all of the time.

Our principal objection to the cigarette relates to the fellow who comes into the crowded sleeping car lavatory where four or five not over-cheerful individuals are trying to shave early in the morning, and who lights that certain damnable brand of fag that smells like burning horsehair. Mr. Pullman may have in plain sight a card requesting "No Smoking," but "Verbotten" ceased to mean anything to the average American in 1918. Our next peeve is directed towards the fellow who, seated in the dining car, cafe or restaurant, lights up, to thereafter let the ashes of his half-consumed coffin tack blow into your coffee, your butter, or the syrup on your cakes. Oftentimes a table occupied by a few smokers looks after thirty minutes, as though a deluge of garbage had been spread over it.

Perhaps the craze will pass—it had its genesis with the herder, the plainsman, and the soldier, who found solace in the task of rolling their own, using a five-cent package of "Bull Durham," and the supply of yellow tissue paper then sold together for five cents. Such were the makings thirty years ago. Those were likewise the days when the general use of plug chewing tobacco was common. The word common might be construed in two ways. Then "Star," "Climax," "Battle Axe," and "Twist," were the brands blazoned on the billboards. Many males aspired to the accomplishment, but happily, our grandmothers, mothers and sisters never attempted the graceful art of "chawing terbacker" in the good old days.

## Clergymen Do Have a Sense of Humor

THE Bishop of Durham, England, recently placed before the people and clergy of his Diocese, fifteen short, admonitory points, which were published in the Diocesan paper under the caption, "Things My Soul Hateth." Some of the Bishop's points might be of use to we Americans. Here they are:

1.—Sham flowers under glass globes and earthenware monuments in church yards.

2.—Confetti in and about the entrances to churches.

3.—The posting of names of preachers outside the churches, sometimes in gigantic letters.

4.—Brass desks in pulpits, especially when small, insecure and floodlighted.

5.—Ill-ventilated churches in which preachers must needs halt and maunder, and the people can neither hear with intelligence nor breathe with comfort.

6.—The allocation of Sundays to "special" objects, with the topical sermons, and disturbances of devotional use and wont incidental thereto.

7.—Addresses at funerals designed to compliment the deceased and edify the mourners.

8.—Selecting psalms which few can find in time to join in singing them and which are not often preferable to those appointed in the Prayer Book.

9.—Descants and anthems, except of course, in "quires and places where they sing."

10.—Thanking the choir for their kind help.

11.—Notices given out during Divine Service, especially when interlarded with hortatory sermonettes.

12.—Compliments to individuals in parish magazines.

13.—The smoking of clergymen in the streets.

14.—Dirty paper, amatory letters torn into small pieces, and orange peel in the Bishop's park.

15.—Anonymous letters.

## Finance in Epigram

THE Wall Street Journal of October 31, 1925, published nearly eight years ago, when the country was relatively prosperous, carried an article relating to the completion of the new banking structure built by the Illinois Merchants Trust Company in Chicago. The author of the article said:

"The laws of economics—production and distribution, transportation and banking, money and credit—seem very simple to the practical man of finance. But let him who

thinks he has a full understanding of these matters attempt to print his knowledge and he may get a new measure of his deficiencies in language."

President John J. Mitchell, since deceased, desired to use for decorative purposes, certain mural decorations, together with certain mottoes embracing the fundamentals of finance as expressed by some of the wisest economists of the past. The economic literature of the world was carefully culled and a number of sentences selected, from which we have chosen six as worthy of serious consideration:

"All the progress of men and nations is based upon sacredness of contracts.

—C. W. Barron."

"A fertile soil with industry, and easy transportation for men and things from place to place, make a nation strong and great.

—Bacon."

"Human wants can be satisfied only by goods abundant and cheap, and these can be made with high wages for efficient production.

—Leverhulme."

"In the family, as in the state, the best source of wealth is economy.

—Cicero."

"Capital is what you and I have saved out of yesterday's wages.

—Hartley Withers."

"Private credit is wealth, public honor is security.

—Letters of Junius."

Mr. Stanley Field, chairman of the Building Committee, expressed the opinion that the first motto quoted should be given the leading place as underlying all progress in civilization. In this day of economic experimenting, it is worth while to keep in mind the mottoes above quoted.

## Still Supreme

For long-distance freighting the railroads are still supreme. Over the rails their fast cars move swiftly and easily. They take little account of poor highways and stormy weather. The truck is not much good in a severe blizzard. The locomotive plows its way along with little difficulty. Last winter in an unexpected and heavy snowfall there were 1,000 motor cars blocked for a day and a half at a certain point in Maine, many transportation trucks among them. And the railroad trains ran with no trouble at all.

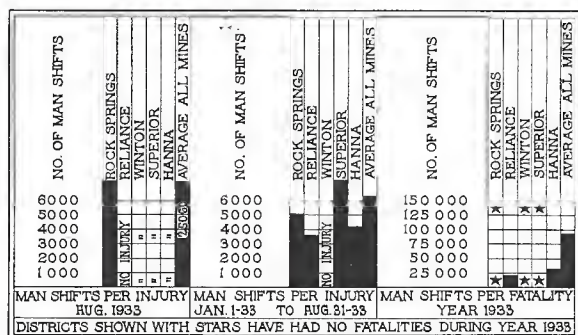
The railroads are the backbone of our transportation system and they will remain so for nobody knows how long. Their structure must not be permitted to become "demoralized."

—From the Boston (Mass.) Post.



# Make It Safe

## August Accident Graph



WITH the month of August past, two-thirds of the year is over, and, ere this issue of the Magazine reaches its readers, three-fourths of the year will have elapsed. Well, what does all of this mean? Just this—in August there was one serious injury, a case of infection caused by a slight scratch on the hand that was neglected. This brought the total number of serious injuries up to 30 for the eight months' period, and is an average of nearly 4 injuries per month, while the mines are operating only about one-third of the time. This is entirely too many injuries with the mines working as represented.

While it is true that only one injury is reported in August, it must be stated, emphatically, that to have a good safety record we must all strive to have a lesser number of accidents each month and, by having fewer accidents, we are bound to have fewer injuries, and at the end of the year, a much better Safety record.

To some people a Safety record may not mean a thing, and some will even try (probably thoughtlessly) to spoil a record. But, to one who is really and vitally interested in Safety welfare, a good safety record means that each and every employe of an organization has done his bit to alleviate human suffering, the maiming and crippling of individuals and increased the happiness of an entire community.

The summer months gone, and vacations at an end, each one of us should attend the safety meet-

ings more regularly, enter into the discussions freely, with an open and receptive mind.

For the remaining months of 1933, let every employe do his part toward avoiding accidents, performing each and every job in the safest manner possible, and we are bound to have a better Safety record. We must make progress, and our Safety record bears out the statement that we can still do a lot better.

### BY MINES

#### MONTH OF AUGUST

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Per Injury, Manshifts
Rock Springs No. 4..	1,996	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	3,712	1	3,712
Rock Springs Outside	1,671	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	2,101	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	867	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	3,398	0	No Injury
Winton Outside ....	914	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	1,615	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	1,438	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	37	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	1,632	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	1,218	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	691	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	2,009	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside .....	1,761	0	No Injury

#### PERIOD JANUARY 1, TO AUGUST 31, 1933

Rock Springs No. 4..	17,343	3	5,781
Rock Springs No. 8..	27,851	8	3,481
Rock Springs Outside	10,974	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	15,540	5	3,108
Reliance Outside....	5,942	1	5,942
Winton No. 1.....	24,360	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	6,550	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	11,959	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	11,913	4	2,978

### AUGUST INJURY

Name	Nature of Injuries	Cause of Accident	Period of Disability	District	Mine Section
Andrew Uram	Infection of right index finger.	Claims to have scratched finger on piece of coal.	Not known.	Rock Springs No. 8	1

Superior "D".....	254	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	13,054	1	13,054
Superior Outside....	9,095	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	4,988	1	4,988
Hanna No. 4.....	15,183	5	3,037
Hanna Outside.....	12,822	2	6,411

## BY DISTRICTS

## MONTH OF AUGUST

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Manshifts Per Injury
Rock Springs.....	7,379	1	7,379
Reliance .....	2,968	0	No Injury
Winton .....	4,312	0	No Injury
Superior .....	5,940	0	No Injury
Hanna .....	4,461	0	No Injury
<i>All Districts.....</i>	<i>25,060</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>25,060</i>
<i>All Districts, 1932..</i>	<i>28,069</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7,017</i>

## PERIOD JANUARY 1, TO AUGUST 31, 1933

Rock Springs .....	56,168	11	5,106
Reliance .....	21,482	6	3,580
Winton .....	30,910	0	No Injury
Superior .....	46,275	5	9,255
Hanna .....	33,400	8	4,175
<i>All Districts.....</i>	<i>188,235</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>6,275</i>
<i>All Districts, 1932..</i>	<i>205,516</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>4,566</i>



## Electricity in Mines

The report of the British Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1932 records five accidents traceable to electricity, involving the loss of 31 lives, and injury by shock, more or less serious, to six other persons. Four of these accidents were simple cases of electric shock; one on the surface, and three below ground, in each of which one person was killed. The remaining 27 lives were lost in a gas explosion, the gas within the mine ignited by the sparking of a signalling bell circuit.

The more common defects were quite like those which creep into our American mines, such as: imperfect condition of trailing cables; failure to properly test ground connections; lack of, or inadequate quantity of oil in oil-immersed switches; cables insecurely attached to machines; failure to install ground conductors. It was also found that small transformers used for lighting purposes at low voltage, lacked adequate protection from the higher voltage passing through the low voltage transformers.

The report shows that 63 per cent of the British mines use electricity below ground. A total of 37.7 per cent of the coal mined was undercut with machines, and 24.7 per cent, or 52,666,000 long tons, was loaded with conveyors or other types of loading machines.

## Just Imagine

Hey, Buddy! Watch that aeroplane  
Go sailing through the skies,  
Say, Buddy! Wouldn't it be tough  
If we didn't have our EYES?

Now just suppose the skies were clear,  
We could hear that motor's drone,  
Yet not a thing our EYES could see—  
Boy! Wouldn't we be alone?

Just imagine walking down the street  
And feeling with a cane—  
Depending on our sense of touch  
To keep us in the lane.

Now just suppose we close our EYES,  
And walk and try our best—  
We're helpless as a fledgling bird,  
That's fallen from the nest.

And so I think that I for one,  
Will wear my Goggles when  
I'm working on a job that's like  
To take the EYES FROM MEN.

—By C. L. McCreary.

## August Injury

ANDREW URAM, Conveyorman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine. Infection of right index finger. Period of disability undetermined. Andrew claims  
(Please turn to page 358)



# Standing of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

HAVING but one serious injury during the month of August, the standing of all sections underground in "Manshifts Per Injury" for the period ending August 31, reached the highest point of the year. Let us hold the line. Perhaps we will attain our goal yet of a "No Accident" month. Our accidents are just half in number of those for the corresponding period of 1932, but, due to a decrease in manshifts, we did not double our "Manshifts

Per Injury." The last half of 1932 compared to the first half of the same year was good. If we maintain the margin the last half of 1933 must not be allowed to lag. This means that the coming months must be as good or better than August. "We must Work Safely."

The Outside Sections completed the month without an injury and regained part of the ground lost in July. Their efforts are making a good record better.

## UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

Section Foreman	Mine and Section	Manshifts	Injuries	Manshifts Per Injury
1 Steve Kauzlarich	Winton 1, Section 4	6,898	0	No Injury
2 Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	6,731	0	No Injury
3 Frank Slaughter	Winton 1, Section 2	6,625	0	No Injury
4 William Greek	Reliance 1, Section 3	5,719	0	No Injury
5 Thomas Overy	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	5,505	0	No Injury
6 R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 3	4,802	0	No Injury
7 Ernest Besso	Winton 1, Section 1	4,772	0	No Injury
8 James Reese	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	4,642	0	No Injury
9 Thomas Robinson	Superior E, Section 3	4,423	0	No Injury
10 Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	4,406	0	No Injury
11 Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	4,358	0	No Injury
12 Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Section 2	4,225	0	No Injury
13 Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	3,830	0	No Injury
14 J. L. Orr	Hanna 4, Section 2	3,203	0	No Injury
15 W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	2,754	0	No Injury
16 Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	2,745	0	No Injury
17 R. V. Hotchkiss	Superior B, Section 2	2,102	0	No Injury
18 Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	1,708	0	No Injury
19 Frank Stortz	Superior C, Section 2	1,607	0	No Injury
20 Clem Bird	Winton 1, Section 5	1,263	0	No Injury
21 John Adams	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	1,114	0	No Injury
22 Dewey McMahon	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	8,465	1	8,465
23 J. V. McClelland	Hanna 2, Section 1	4,988	1	4,988
24 Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 4	3,926	1	3,926
25 J. R. Cummings	Hanna 4, Section 3	3,297	1	3,297
26 Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	2,509	1	2,509
27 Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	2,471	1	2,471
28 James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	1,812	1	1,812
29 Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	6,874	4	1,719
30 Homer Grove	Reliance 1, Section 2	4,927	3	1,642
31 J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	4,757	3	1,586
32 Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	6,082	4	1,521
33 John Reese	Reliance 1, Section 4	3,039	2	1,520
34 Jed Orme	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	2,261	2	1,131
35 Adam Flockhart	Superior C, Section 1	1,496	2	748
Discontinued Sections		2,262	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS		142,598	27	5,281
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS 1932		155,263	54	2,875

## OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	District	Manshifts	Injuries	Manshifts Per Injury
1 Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	10,974	0	No Injury
2 Port Ward	Superior	9,095	0	No Injury
3 Richard Gibbs	Winton	6,550	0	No Injury
4 S. L. Morgan	Hanna	12,822	2	6,411
5 William Telck	Reliance	5,942	1	5,942
ALL DISTRICTS		45,383	3	15,128

## August Injury

(Continued from page 356)

that while he was taking a block out from under a car wheel, he caught his right hand on a piece of coal, lacerating one of the fingers slightly. Infection developed.

This accident was avoidable. In the first place, there should have been no accident, as a clean track will prevent abraded fingers. Secondly, gloves should have been worn. And, thirdly, first-aid, if properly rendered at the time of the injury, followed by frequent visits to the local physician, will, in a large degree, ward off infection. It should be remembered by all, that small scratches, if unattended, are sometimes death warrants. This is not hearsay; it has happened here too frequently.

## The Rehearsal

*The August Employees' Magazine carried a story, "Hanging" by Patrick MacGill, containing much of Celtic imagery. Here follows another story from the same publication, "The Manchester Guardian Weekly." "The Rehearsal" expresses the stolid simplicity of the back-country Englishman, who, like his fellow islander, the Celt, also maintains a sense of humor.*

### THE REHEARSAL

By T. THOMPSON

THE old fireman sat down wearily to his tea after a strenuous afternoon. "Tha looks tired," said his wife, "hasta to goo to th' practice?"

"Aye," he answered. "We're having a anthem on Sunday."

"It's time tha retired," said his wife, "tha'rt gettin' past it."

"Ah shall ne'er be past it till they sing o'er me," replied her husband. "Cut me another slice, an' another cup of tay while tha'rt on thy feet."

"Tha wants to tak' care o' thisel a bit moor. Tha'rt not as young as tha used to be."

"Howd thi noise, Sal. Wi' a toothri new revets Ah should be as good as new."

He finished his tea in the desired peace, sat in the armchair for five minutes, and enjoyed a few whiffs of his dusky clay pipe. Then he went into the kitchen, took his waistcoat off, turned his shirt neck down as low as he could manage, and washed himself vigorously in cold water. Then he emptied the brown mug into the slop-stone and dried himself with a rough towel. "A good splash freshens thee up, lass," he said at the end of it all.

He went upstairs and changed into his Sunday clothes with billycock included. After a casual look into the mirror at the back of the sideboard he said, "Well, tak' care, Sal, Ah'll be gooin'." She came from the "washing up." "Here," she said, "let's have a look at thee. Tha'd turn out like a crow-boggart if Ah didn't watch thee like a cat watchin' a mousehole. Just look at all that dog-

yure on thi britches! Wherever hast bin? An' tha's nobbut wiped them shoon o'er wi' a rag Ah'll be bound."

"They wor cleaned on Sunday, an Ah've never had 'em on sin'."

She took his hat from his head and brushed it carefully the way of the nap. Then she almost knocked him across the room with her handling of the clothes-brush. "Ah haven't time for all this mee-mawing," he protested. "They'll all be waiting if Ah dunnot be off."

"Well," she answered, "off wi' thee. An' dunnot be as late whoam as tha wor last week."

He lit his pipe and went slowly across the road and turned the corner towards the school buildings. When he got inside he found, as he anticipated, that the full choir, lads and all, were waiting for their leader. Almost every craft in the village was represented in the gathering.

"Good evening, all on yo," he said. "Ah'm a bit lat'. But we're none to a minute or two. Hasta dowl copies out and th' chant-books, Sam?"

"Aye," said Sam. "Han we to do th' seven-fold amen again?"

"We han that," said the firebeater. "Some o' th' lads worn't to a amen or two last Sunday neet. Ah want yo to get that reet above all."

He sat down at the harmonium and began to pedal the wind into the instrument. After a few moments' not unskilful improvisation he took a careful glance at the "list" for the following Sunday.

"T'Owd Hundred. We con sing that wi' eawr hands teed. We'll thry this double chant fust. It's a bit quare to pick up in th' second part. Nah then, doh, ray, me! That's yore note, lads. Fah, soh; theer yo are in th' tenors. T'others mun manage as best they con."

The wheezy pedals rattled and coughed, but the playing was unimpeachable. For the first part the choir got through with credit. But, as the leader indicated, the second part was "quare." And there was trouble on the decani side. The village postman let out an unearthly howl. The fireman stopped and looked at him with reproachful surprise.

"Whatever arta thinkin' of," he said, "to bell out like that?"

"It's a bit o' dirt," said the postman, looking carefully at his chant-book. "But Ah geet it."

"Well, scrat' it out," said the fireman, "an' then nobody else will get it. Ah thowt tha'd gotten stung."

After much repetition they almost got the measure of the chant and turned to other tunes. They sang Stainer's beautiful Amen until they had got it as perfect as a rough-and-tumble band of enthusiasts could expect. The fireman was evidently gratified with the last rendering.

"Th' Lord'll be glad when he hears that," he said with all sincerity. "Nah we'll just have a whack at 'The sun shall be no more' afore we goo whoam. Hosta gotten shut o' thi quincy, Joe?"



"Aye," said the landlord of the New Inn, "Ah've had a collop o' bacon round mi neck every neet this week."

The fireman played the chord. "Well, brast off!" he directed.

Joe sang forth in rich bass "The sun shall be no more thy light by day. Neither for darkness the moon by night." The rafters rang with sonorous echoes until the choir took up the rest of the anthem with zest and considerable skill. The fireman rocked in sympathy with the rhythm and subdued the accompaniment so that he could savour the full harmony.

"Never in my born life have Ah ever yerd it sung better," he said in gladness. "Th' owd parson'll ston' on his yed if yo sing like that on Sunday. It wor as n'ar perfect as a lick o' traycle. Ah'll mention no names, but one o' th' tenors could do wi' his v'ice sandpapperin'. Ah want it all to come through as smooth as mulled ale."

He signalled to one of the lads to gather up the copies, and the practice ended. The lads romped home, and the men walked slowly down the hill with the landlord of the New Inn. He stood at the door of his hostelry until the rest had gone through. They went into the bar parlour and waited until the landlady came in with their ale. "Here's to owd Ephraham," said the postman, "an' may his stick never get brokken." The fireman nodded in appreciation. "There isn't a choir-mesthur in o' England," he said with feeling, "as has a better lot o' lads to deal wi' nor me. Sup up an' have another. Ah mun be gooin'. Th' owd hen'll be cluckin' o' neet if Ah dunnot get whoam soon."

"Hoo knows as well as thee," said the landlord, "as a good brid has to ha' plenty o' seed."

## Watering Trees in Fall

It is always advisable, states W. O. Edmondson of the University, to hold off watering the larger trees in lawns and shelter-belts for a period during the fall months to permit the sap to go down into the roots and otherwise cure up for the winter months. Large cracks often occur in trees in cold weather and these are caused by the freezing of the sap in the trunks, sap that has not properly gone down.

By not watering trees at higher elevations from about August 20 to October 1 or later, or until freezing temperatures have caused the leaves to fall off, the sap goes down naturally and then freezing is not so liable to take place.

If watering is continued during that critical period development continues, and growth on the trees is not arrested until freezes occur. The sap never goes down as completely after this stage as when the leaves are present.

Watering can then be continued during November so that the soil will be full of water when it freezes for the winter. A few instances have been noted both in Laramie and Rawlins where

lawn trees are watered during the cold dry months of January, February and March. Without a doubt it proves beneficial because of the excessive amount of evaporation from the limbs of the trees and from the soil caused by winds; where there is no snow covering, water should be applied around trees.

## An Autumn Song

(BLISS CARMAN)

There is something in the Autumn that is native  
to my blood,

Touch of manner, hint of mood;

And my heart is like a rhyme,

With the yellow and the purple and the crimson  
keeping time.

The scarlet of the maples can shake me like a cry  
Of bugles going by.

And my lonely spirit thrills

To see the frosty asters like smoke upon the hills.

There is something in October sets the gipsy blood  
astir;

We must follow her,

When from every hill aflame,

She calls and calls each vagabond by name.

## Profanity

*There is a nice distinction between profanity and polite language, if one only knows how to make it.*

In a New Orleans court a man was charged with abusing his team and using loud and profane language. One of the witnesses was an old Negro.

"Did the defendant use improper language while he was beating his horses?" asked counsel.

"Well, he talked mighty loud, sah."

"Did he indulge in profanity?"

The witness seemed puzzled, so the lawyer put the question in another form.

"What I mean, Uncle Sam, is, did he use words that would be proper for a minister to use in a sermon?"

"Oh, yes, sah," the old man replied with a grin, "but dey'd have to be 'ranged in different order."

A diplomat is a gentleman who can tell a lie in such a manner to another gentleman (who is also a diplomat) that the second gentleman is compelled to let on that he really believes the first gentleman, although he knows that the first gentleman is a liar, who knows that the second gentleman is a liar, who knows that the second gentleman does not believe him. Both let on that each believes the other, while both know that both are liars.

"Pa, what does it mean here by 'Diplomatic Phraseology?'"

"My son, if you tell a girl that time stands still while you gaze into her eyes, that's diplomacy. But, if you tell her that her face would stop a clock, you're in for it."

# Engineering Department

## Unusual Uses for Glass

By C. E. SWANN

### PART II.

#### Glass-Brick Walls for Modern Buildings

THE old adage reading "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones" may have to be revised when the use of glass bricks for the construction of houses becomes more general, because the urge to throw stones still exists in man.

The Engineering News-Record issue of April, 1933, states, "The first commercial structure to utilize the new glass building blocks developed by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company was completed recently in Columbus, Ohio. It is a combination gasoline filling and service station owned by the Ohio Oil Company, and the glass-block walls inclose a structural steel frame. In plan the building is a rectangular 30 x 25 feet with an octagonal office section having 7 ft. 10 in. sides forming one corner. The walls rise to a height of 15 feet on the garage portion and 21 feet on the office portion. The majority of the blocks are of natural color, but those used for trim were given a baked red enamel coating."

It has been suggested for many years that glass blocks might make a very desirable material for building purposes and numerous experiments have been made in the construction of molded glass blocks, both solid and the hollow type of construction being used, but the use of glass as a building material has been slow in being accepted by the building fraternity.

"The glass building blocks used in the Ohio Oil Company's building have been under development for about two years. Test walls erected at the manufacturer's Toledo plant, have yielded considerable information on installation requirements and service action. The blocks are hollow, being cast first with one end open. This end is then hermetically sealed under heat with a flat glass square. The standard-size block is  $3\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{7}{8} \times 8$  inches, and it will sustain a load of 40,000 pounds on the gross area, or about 1,300 lbs. per square inch of bedded surface.

"The surfaces of the block, which normally would be in contact with the mortar, are given a coating of cement paint in the factory. This paint assists in bonding the joints and making them water-tight, and it gives the block some suction, thus preventing mortar from dropping off while the block is being placed. Tests have shown that a good quality masonry cement is necessary in laying the glass-bricks.

"Experience in erecting the filling station indicate that a good mason could lay about 500 blocks per day, and that the blocks resist breakage quite as well as glazed tile because of their comparatively thick walls."

Most of us have noticed the cuts in the daily papers illustrating the immense glass building being erected at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

Built of various colored blocks, the building is 100 feet long by 60 feet wide and surmounted by a tower 50 feet high. In addition to walls of glass, the roof is insulated by glass wool, and glass pillars used up the front of the tower. Doors and windows are of aluminum.

The walls are in sections set at angles to one another to enhance the color effect. In the blocks of the more decorative type, a vitreous paint is fused on during manufacture; in other blocks color is achieved by mixing paint with the factory-applied cement coating. The exposed or weather side of the block is in all cases left plain. The translucency of the blocks, which admits diffused light to the building, at the same time permits the reflected light from the colored surfaces to be diffused throughout each block, producing a pattern that changes continuously with the observer's perspective and with variations in interior lighting conditions.



*Filling station with glass-block walls built in Columbus, Ohio. Glass blocks are hollow and thus comparatively light in weight. Blocks used for trim are covered with red enamel baked on.*



Glass bricks are increasing in use in Europe as building material.

"Nature was the first glass manufacturer, when she distributed crystal about the earth. Man learned how to make glass some 5,000 years ago and has never lost interest in its manufacture and use," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

Phoenicians are reputed to have come upon glass making when the crew of a Phoenician vessel landed on a Palestine river bank to prepare food. No rocks were available, so the seamen used lumps of soda from their cargo to support their cooking utensils. The heat of the fire fused the beach and soda, forming a transparent mass.

New uses for glass are continually being found. Every decade the glass census shows large development in the industry. If the bottles manufactured in the United States annually each averaged eight inches in height and were placed end to end, they would girdle the globe nearly twenty-five times. Plate glass made in the United States each year would pave a road eighteen feet wide from Boston, Massachusetts to New Orleans, Louisiana. A year's output of our window glass factories would make a six-foot fence around continental United States, excluding Alaska.

If all the tumblers and goblets manufactured within our borders annually were evenly distributed, each person would own nearly a dozen. A year's domestic production of milk bottles would allow three for each inhabitant, while every man, woman and child, sharing equally in a year's output of preserving or packing jars, would possess about fifteen. More than 1,800 million medicine bottles are demanded annually by our pains and aches.

Before the advent of gas and electricity, the lamp chimney was a principal product of glass factories. Now electric bulbs manufactured in the United States each year, if placed end to end, would stretch across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. One modern electric light bulb machine can turn out 60,000 bulbs a day.

The "glass sandwich" is one of the recent developments in the glass industry—the so-called non-shatterable glass which consists of two plates of glass with a layer of transparent material between. Make the sandwich a "club sandwich" with several layers of glass and transparent "meat" and you have bullet-proof glass.

Modern machinery can spin glass so that it resembles silvery silk threads. Two of the world's largest, modern passenger ships use glass thread fabrics for insulation material.

Two Irishmen were once walking toward New York when they met a man and asked him how much farther they had to travel and were told that it was yet twenty miles to the great city.

"Faith, we'll not reach it the night," said one of them, evidently much dejected.

"Och, Pat, come on. Twenty moils! Shure, that's not much; only tin moils apiece."

## "The Day of '58" at Rock Springs

IT TURNED out to be a big event, the various districts being represented almost to a man, the streets and parking spaces were utilized by autos and it truly was difficult to find a location. The hotels were filled to capacity, restaurants, cafes and theaters did "big business". The parade proved to be the "piece de resistance" and won the admiration of the throng which witnessed it. The display of fireworks at Gilpin Field drew the largest attendance and the "Oh's and Ah's" following each set or portrait indicated the pleasure of the crowd with the offerings submitted.

—:—

On the following page is a picture of the float decorated and manned (or "womaned") by the girls in the Company Store at Rock Springs, which appeared in the "Days of '58" and Labor Day parades, receiving Honorable Mention in its showing on the first named occasion.

The girls on the float, from left to right, are: Margaret Wilde, Verna Maki, Kate Bolan, Ann Silva, Marie Sather, Manda Rukavina, Velma Sherwood, Joan Grivna.

Rico Palank and Edmund Jefferis, Jr., were in the cab of the truck.

—:—

The snap-shot below is of Edmund Jefferis and his father, both of whom took prominent parts in the day's doings, the youngster being a typical representative of the fully-equipped cowboy of early days, calf-skin chaparajos, spurs, gun, 5-gallon hat, silk neck-kerchief, leather belt, etc.



Mr. E. R. Jefferis and son, as they appeared in "Days of '58" and Labor Day parades.



#### THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY FLOAT

The girls left to right are: Margaret Wilde, Verna Maki, Kate Bolan, Ann Silva, Marie Sather, Manda Rukavina, Velma Sherwood, Joan Grivna. Rico Palank and Edmund Jefferis, Jr., are in the cab.

Yee Litt, our Chinese "Old Timer", the only one of his race now remaining in the employ of the Company at Rock Springs, appeared in the early-day costume of his land and was the recipient of First Prize in the men's event.

—:—

William Armstrong, of Mine No. 4, Rock Springs, captured Second Prize for his luxuriant crop of whiskers.

—:—

In the sports contests, George Blacker, Jr., and Hyrum Blacker were successful in landing the prizes in horseshoe pitching in the Labor Day celebration.

—:—

In the sprint for men over 60 years, Charley Shields and Dan Potter won first and second, respectively.

—:—

The exercises and events of Labor Day celebration were held at the First Aid Park and the large throng in attendance was afforded ample amusement during the afternoon with the many contests on the program. Free dances were held in the many halls of the city and admission to the movies was gratis.

—:—

At the "Rialto", immediately after the parade, the audience which, in theatrical terms, is called

"capacity", listened attentively to talks by Hon. Leslie A. Miller, Governor, Hon. Fred W. Johnson, Commissioner United States Land Office, as well as U. M. W. of A. officials.

#### Me

Let me be a little kinder,  
 Let me be a little blinder  
 To the faults of those about me;  
 Let me praise a little more;  
 Let me be, when I am weary,  
 Just a little bit more cheery;  
 Let me serve a little better  
 Those that I am striving for;  
 Let me be a little braver  
 When temptation bids me waver;  
 Let me strive a little harder  
 To be all that I should be;  
 Let me be a little meeker  
 With a brother who is weaker;  
 Let me think more of my neighbor,  
 And a little less of me.

—Edgar Lee Masters. From "The Art of Living Successfully."



## —== The Old Timers ==—

### Group of Old Timers and Short Sketches of Their Lives



*Left—Mr. William H. Powell, Rock Springs.  
Center—Mr. William Woods, Superior.  
Right—Mr. George A. Brown, Superior.*

#### WILLIAM H. POWELL, Rock Springs

Born at Duquoin, Ill., July 30, 1882. Entered the service of the Coal Company as Trapper at Carbon in 1899. Worked at Superior five years. Was a driver and rope rider in No. 4, Rock Springs, for many years. Left the Coal Company for a period of seven months in 1915, part of which time he was in the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co. Is a married man, and has two grown children.

#### WILLIAM WOODS, Superior

Entered the service in 1905 as miner, Hanna, and has worked at Superior and Rock Springs for many year. Left Union Pacific Coal Company and went to Tono, Wash., in May, 1925, remaining in Washington Union Coal Co. service until July 6, 1931, returning thence to Superior, where he has since been steadily employed. Holds Certificate as Mine Foreman and Bureau of Mines Certificate for First Aid. Is married man. Born December 20, 1881, Wigan District, Lancashire, England, and was naturalized in 1911 at Hanna.

#### GEORGE A. BROWN, Superior

Started as Miner in No. 1, Hanna, in August 1905, and labored as Tracklayer, Shot Firer, Fire Boss, etc., in the various mines there. Was later Foreman in "C" and "E" Mines at Superior and

in No. 2 at Cumberland. In 1918 was made Superintendent at latter town and in July, 1926, was transferred to Superior as Superintendent, where he is still in the harness. George was born at Skelmersdale, England, May 13, 1880, is married and has two fine young boys.

### The Chinese Dragon Rain God

Several pictures of the Chinese dragon being carried in early day parades at Rock Springs have appeared in our Magazine from time to time, but the article quoted below explaining its use as a means of inducing rain, thus warding off the destruction of crops by prolonged drought, is a method about which the writer had not previously heard, and is given for the information of our readers who have so closely followed the customs of the people of the "Flowery Kingdom", as China was once dubbed, our city in the early '80's having had a Chinese population of almost one thousand.

#### THE CHINESE DRAGON RAIN GOD

Many and varied methods are resorted to by primitive peoples to induce rainfall in order to terminate a drought. Unique among these is the Chinese dragon rain god. The Chinese use the symbol of the dragon in many different ways, such as a war god, a token of might, or an appeal for charity. In interior China, where the modern science of the coast peoples has not penetrated to a marked degree, the people bring out a serpentine dragon when prolonged drought threatens to destroy growing crops. The dragon is carried by a line of faithful natives at the head of a pageant or procession, while admiring throngs do him honor and implore him to bring the kindly rain. When rain follows soon the dragon is given credit for inducing the showers, and is properly revered. But woe to him if the desired rains fail to arrive in due time. When the drought remains unbroken indefinitely, the miserable dragon is destroyed with vengeance, and some other appeal is made to the power that is supposed to produce precipitation.

#### WHEN BUSINESS IS POOR

A woman walked into a certain store and asked for a package of limburger cheese. She was not satisfied to buy sight unseen so the grocer unwrapped it for her to sniff. "It doesn't smell as strong as the kind I used to get," she complained. "Well, ma'am," drawled the proprietor, "it's hard to distinguish the odor nowadays with business so rotten!"

# Of Interest To Women

## Some Choice Recipes

### MACARONI AND SAUSAGE CASSEROLE

Cook macaroni in salted water until tender. Drain. Place a layer in the bottom of a buttered casserole, then a layer of sausage meat. Continue until the dish is almost full. Add a little milk and cover the top with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. A delicious combination.

### VEGETABLE PICKLE

One quart lima beans, 1 quart string beans, cut small; 1 quart small onions, 1 quart sugar corn, 1 quart small pickles, 6 green and 6 red peppers chopped finely,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound whole white mustard, 4 tablespoons salt, 2 pounds sugar, 3 tablespoons celery seed, 1 quart vinegar. Cook vegetables in water to cover until tender. Drain and add vegetables and remaining condiments to vinegar and boil for twenty minutes. Seal in sterilized jars while hot.

### ORANGE SAUCE

Good for almost any sort of fritter. One cup hot water, the juice and rind of 1 orange,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar; 2 tablespoons cornstarch, 1 egg white. Heat water until boiling point. Blend sugar and cornstarch with a little cold water and stir into the hot water. Cook for a few minutes, stirring constantly. Then remove from fire and stir in orange juice and rind. Pour over stiffly whipped egg white and serve immediately.

### ORANGE CUP CAKES

Four tablespoons butter; 1 cup sugar,  $\frac{2}{3}$  cup milk, 1 egg, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder,  $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon orange extract, the grated rind of 1 orange. Cream butter, add sugar, then milk and beaten egg. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together and add, then flavoring and rind. Mix well. Bake in greased and floured gem pans in a moderate oven from 15 to 20 minutes.

## Hints for Busy Housewives

Winter time is sausage time. Save that fat; it gives a delicious flavor to fried potatoes.

Tomato puree that is to be jellied for salad must be highly seasoned with onion, thyme and bay leaf to be tasty.

When roasting or baking lean meat, melt a little butter in boiling water and use as a basting liquid. It will prevent a dry flavor.

Either lightly butter gelatine molds before pouring in the liquid gelatine or dip them in cold water. Both of these methods mean an easier job when removing the set gelatine from the molds.

Dishtowels should be washed at least once a day.

Diluted ammonia is splendid for removing fruit stains.

A handful of salt thrown in with the soaking handkerchiefs will make the job of washing easier.

If silks or woollens are covered with a slightly dampened cheesecloth, they can be ironed safely on the right side.

In the bowl with the growing bulbs, use the large glass beads like those used in kindergartens. You will find them a change from the ordinary stones, being so colorful.

If lemons seem a little dried out and there is no time to go to the store, place them in very hot water. This will freshen them and give them renewed life.

A piece of lemon rind in the pot with cauliflower will eliminate the cooking odor and bleach the cauliflower so that it will come forth white rather than green.

If you have trouble cleaning your strainer and find it clogged with tomato, cheese, or whatever you have been straining, wash it with a stiff kitchen brush under very hot water.

Gravy can be made in an emergency, when no browning is obtainable, by adopting the following method: Before putting the joint into the oven, sprinkle the pan with flour and salt, adding dripping. Just before taking the joint out of the pan add a teacup of vegetable water. Leave for a few minutes, then take out the meat, pour off the fat, add a little more water, and bring to a boil.

Wipe up anything that spills in the refrigerator as soon as the accident occurs. This is the season of the year that it is difficult to keep out those troublesome ants and any spilled food would attract them immediately.

If you are planning new window boxes be sure to whitewash them on the inside before putting in the dirt. It will prevent the box from rotting and also prove a great preventive against small insects.

## Women's Activities the World Over

Mrs. James L. Clark, wife of a big game hunter and curator of preparations for the American Museum of Natural History, operates a taxidermy works in New York City.

The most talkative woman of the British house of commons is Miss Eleanor Rathbone, independent member for the combined English universities.

Miss Fortunate Vecchiarelli, senior at Hunter college, who is studying to be a doctor, is an expressionistic dancer on the stage and in hotels in New York City.

Miss Vera De Anfelis of Revere, Mass., is an automobile mechanic and an attendant at her father's filling station.

Mrs. Iva Jones of Milford, Ill., is now being paid as a housekeeper, for her former husband. She accepted the job the day after she received a divorce.

Miss Florence Newton and Miss Mal Ottey, who passed the same test as the men, winning appointments as members of the Wildwood, N. J., beach patrol, are the first of their sex to become life guards on the Atlantic coast.

Mrs. Kay Culver, aged 64, of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently passed her preliminary flying tests.

More than one-third of the federal civil service employes engaged in Washington, D. C., are women; they number 27,682.

Grace Gleason, 15-year-old high school girl of Fullerton, Calif., has a strange hobby. Wearing a heavy iron helmet she descends the ocean floor to a depth of forty feet. A hose leading to a pump above water supplies her with air. She wears nothing but a bathing suit and is unafraid of the strange creatures she observes on the ocean floor.

## Soliloquy of the Bee Lover

As I walked among the paths this morning, plucking flowers, I found in the yellow heart of a lady-slipper, a little brown bee. My first impulse was to shake him out of his honeyed abode, but as I looked at his velvety body and sunlit rainbow wings a feeling of foolish tenderness surged over me. Perhaps there were baby bees at home that would starve if papa bee did not bring back honey; and how useful the little creature was, carrying

the pollen from flower to flower—so I moved on, leaving him unmolested. But, even as I turned away thinking these pure, sweet thoughts, the ungrateful thing stung me.

## Another Expedition to Antarctica

IF YOU follow Antarctic expeditions, you will no doubt be interested to note that the Motor-ship "*WYATT EARP*" (formerly known as the "*FANEFJORD*") set out recently from Bergen, Norway, to the Ross Sea in Antarctica on a ten thousand mile journey, provisioned for 18 months, with such notables on board as Lincoln Ellsworth, Bernt Balchen and others. Sir Hubert Wilkins was also of the party and will from time to time furnish data to the members of the North American Newspaper Alliance and the New York Times as well, for dissemination to their millions of readers.

The ship was built in Norway in 1919 of pine and oak and her beams and planking together total a thickness of nineteen inches and for several months she has been in dry dock undergoing changes that will enable her to carry in her great steel tanks twenty tons of fresh water, sufficient fuel oil to last for months in addition to the Northrop-Gamma plane which will be used on the long flight of some 3,000 miles across the polar continent, the wing tips to be stowed away beneath the fuselage, and at the time when needed all may be assembled on deck, skis attached, etc. A new mast and a boom with 35 feet span were added to the ship to properly take care of launching the plane over the side and safely placing on the ice. Three months, Mr. Ellsworth believes, will be about the time they will spend in the Antarctic but it is wise to be well stocked with all the essentials. The plane is capable of making 200 miles per hour and he figures the long trip across the continent will probably, with favorable weather, consume 20 hours or less. It will carry all photographic apparatus, food supplies, camping outfit, gasoline, etc. Plenty of time will be taken in the flight so the new area may be seen and roughly surveyed, so accurate maps may be made of their findings, etc.

Now, just a word about Wyatt Earp, for whom the ship was named. In early frontier days, it may be recalled he was United States Marshal at Dodge City in Western Kansas, was a terror to cattle thieves, train robbers and other miscreants having criminal tendencies and the pioneer settlers then developing that section of the country were afforded the protection of his trusty gun—and they tell "that he was lightnin' on the draw."

Mr. Ellsworth offered the following explanation in changing the name of the Fanefjord to the Earp:

"Wyatt Earp represented all the best qualities in pioneering and development and it was his (Ellsworth's) hope that the expedition would pave the way for more detailed development in that vast unknown territory and that the Wyatt Earp would safely carry us to the scene of operation."



# Our Young Women

## Dame Fashion

**T**HE urge for the tailored suit in Paris is being strongly pushed although its success in the United States is not quite so general. It is claimed, however, by the knowing ones, that the three-piece tailored outfit will be found in the front row of the wardrobe here the coming winter.

Bottle-shaped is to be the line of the newest shoulder and clever adaptations are seen in tailored coats and jackets. Suit coats may be of various lengths, but a preference is shown for the beltless, hip-length type. They must fit snugly, at least to indicate the figure—some are pinched in at the waist—all are tightly buttoned. Double-breasted effects are much in vogue while single-breasted coats are done up to the neck in front.

Jackets are cut high—some with notched collars and lapels, or collarless revers, whatever small opening there is to be filled in with a scarf, lending a gay touch to the costume of black or subdued colors. The jacket is apt to be darker than the skirt—at times, a darker tone of the same color.

For afternoon and informal evening affairs, fur-trimmed suits are on display everywhere, being about instep length, some are uneven in length, the front hem ten inches off the floor, and the back hem heel-length.

School-girl blouses of printed lawn in pretty colors for fall wear will be quite the rage. They carry such little details as sailor collars, and ties, and even gathered epaulets are stressed. Crossbar checks in white over wine on the diagonal and white dots on a green ground appear among the lawn prints. Some choose pique scarf collars. A double sailor collar, one in pique and the other in the sheerer print cotton, makes an attractive and appealing youthful neckline.

### NOW WE KNOW

Two wives had been gossiping for nearly two hours. "Aweel," said one, "I'll hae to go in and get my man's denner ready."

"Hoots, woman!" said the other; "ye needna hurry!"

"Aye," said the first, "but he's getting gey particular ower his food now; he'll no' take chappit tatties unless they're peeled!"

## October

Following in the footsteps of their predecessors, (Julius and Augustus), later Emperors sought to have months named after them. Octobris at various times was known as Germanicus, Antoninus and Herculeus.

This is truly an outstanding month, insofar as notables having been born during its 31 days. No fewer than four Presidents of the United States first saw the light of day in October, as below:

John Adams, born October 30, 1735, 2nd President.

Rutherford B. Hayes, born October 4, 1822, 19th President.

Chester A. Arthur, born October 5, 1830, 21st President.

Theodore Roosevelt, born October 27, 1858, 26th President.

Other important events transpiring in October are:

Columbus Day, October 12, commemorating the discovery by him of land in this country in 1492, which he named San Salvador.

October 13, 1792, the cornerstone of the Whitehouse at Washington was laid.

October 14, 1644, William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, born.

October 19, 1781, Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, practically terminating the American Revolution.

October 20, 1818, Treaty signed between United States and Great Britain for joint occupancy of Oregon.

October 29, 1682, William Penn landed at what is now present site of Chester, Pennsylvania.

## Boy Scout Activities

### Learning to Swim

#### THE LIFE-SAVING STROKE

Can you do the life-saving stroke? It does not take long to learn.

You have to lie on your back, sending yourself along by kicking the legs. The hands can be held on the hips, or folded across the chest.

First draw up the legs by bending them at the knees so that the feet drop right down from the surface. Then they kick outwards and upwards until they are spread out like the branches of a letter Y. And last, without any pause, they sweep together.

If you cannot keep up very well at first you may help by paddling the arms down by the sides. And just for a change you may have an exciting race game with this paddling stroke which helps to

send you along head-first. Each of you who takes part has a large rubber ball, or a football bladder, and this has to be held between the knees, and carried with you.

When you can swim the life-saving back-stroke you will enjoy doing a little real life-saving practice.

Ask a friend to lie on her back above you, as you swim head-first, and tow her along by gripping her arms just above the elbows. You must keep your own elbows close to your side, and lie well back on the water, so that her head is kept up.

#### MIGHT GO IN THE SPRING

The Troop was assembled in the meeting-room to see the Senior Patrol Leader present a purse and a watch to their Scoutmaster, who was leaving them.

Concluding his speech the S. P. L. wound up with: "The contents of this"—holding up the purse—"may in time disappear. But"—he picked up the watch—"here is something that will never go."

### Some Posers for Scouts

1. Should a person suffering from shock be kept warm or cold?
2. Where may camp emblems be worn on the Official Uniform?
3. What kind of an insect is a spider?
4. What kind of wood is considered the best for making fire by friction?
5. What weather does "evening red, morning gray" foretell?
6. What is a Scout supposed to do every day of the year?
7. What is a pedometer?
8. How many legs has an insect?
9. Where would you apply a tourniquet to stop an artery bleeding on the forehead?
10. What is a lariat?

(SEE PAGE 369 FOR ANSWERS)

### Eats

I've been in camps in Michigan, Montana, Minnesota,  
Washington and Arkansas, New Jersey and Dakota;  
I've seen you Scouts performing stunts—now this is just a guess;  
But seems to me I've seen a hundred thousand,  
more or less;  
I've watched you at your bandaging, your tracking  
and your knots,  
And seen you send your messages in dashes and  
in dots;  
I've watched your games, and drills and hikes, and  
scores of other feats,  
And seen, oh! boy! the hungry joy with which  
you tackle eats!

It's the eats, it's the chow, it's the grub, it's the chuck!

If there's half enough to go around just thank your stars for luck!

At stowing eats you fellows win—I'm not afraid to bet it!

The way you go is nothing slow when the cook yells "Come and get it!"

Sometimes, you know, in camp you get to feeling kind of blue,

The weather's wet and sloppy and there's nothing much to do;

The fish have all quit biting and the skeeters substitute,

You've poison ivy on your shins and sunburn on your snoot;

You haven't had a word from home since Friday afternoon

And you feel the time for striking tents can't come a bit too soon—

In fact, you think the guy who took you camping is a dub—

And then—Hooray! You're game to stay! The bugle blows for grub!

It's the grub, it's the eats, it's the chuck, it's the chow!

Bring on the slum, the spuds, by gum, lead out the old tin cow!

At stowing grub you fellows win—I'm not afraid to bet it—

You know the need for showing speed when the cook yells "Come and get it!"

What is it gives the morning air that tantalizing smell,

That brings the sleepy campers from their blankets with a yell?

What is it, when the noon-day sun is shining blazing hot,

Puts every fellow prompt in line like Johnnie on the spot?

And when the shadows lengthen and the grass with dew is damp,

What is it sets the wanderer hot-footing back to camp?

And when you Scouts go back to town, the camping season o'er,

What do you think you'll talk about for half a year or more?

It's the eats, it's the chuck, it's the chow, it's the grub!

Doggies in the frying pan and coffee in a tub!

At stowing grub you fellows win—I'm not afraid to bet it—

You rush pell-mell with a hungry yell when the cook calls "Come and get it!"

—FLOYD J. PATTEN in "Boys' Life."

# Our Little Folks

## Hallowe'en

**H**ALLOWE'EN is the evening preceding All-Hallows or All-Saints Day and falls on October 31st, is a festival that has long been observed in the Old Country, as well as ours, and is devoted to merry-making, many interesting games being played upon this occasion, which have been in vogue for generations; in fact, the festival itself, it is stated, antedates Christianity. In ancient days, huge bonfires were lighted at night upon some hill remote from buildings, the belief being that this was the one night in the year upon which ghosts and witches wandered abroad. Mischief-making boys and girls entered into all sorts of deviltry, carrying the thing so far that the police were given instructions to prevent damage to property and arrest the participants.

Apples seem to predominate in the indoor games for boys and girls and one of the popular methods was to place in a tub nearly filled with water six or eight apples, half with the stems attached, the balance minus the stems. The children kneel about the tub and take turns at ducking their faces in the water endeavoring to seize an apple in their teeth. It naturally follows that the stemmed apples are first to be captured, then the fun becomes fast and furious to secure those without the stems.



Another interesting test is to fasten an apple to a string which has been suspended from a light fixture or from the ceiling, the first one to make the trial is blindfolded, led away from the object several feet, handed a pair of scissors, then asked to step forward to the point they believe the apple is suspended and make a cutting motion at the string. It reminds the writer of another old game, "pinning the tail on the donkey," the picture of the latter being fastened on the wall.

Either of the apple contests above mentioned will afford a lot of entertainment before the participants attain success.

## Coin Tricks for Amateur Magicians

Here are two very simple coin tricks for the home conjurer:

### I.

The first trick consists of placing three pennies on each side of a nickel and then placing the latter coin at the end of the row without touching the five-cent piece. Although this trick is extremely simple, it baffles a great many who try to do it. It is done by taking the three coins at the right and moving them around to the left and the nickel will then be at the end of the row.

### II.

The conjurer drops three coins on a plate and announces that he will double the number of coins. He asks someone to hold out his hand to receive the six coins. Then the magician lifts the plate and six coins, instead of only three, fall into his friend's outstretched hand. Three coins are secretly held under the plate with the tips of the fingers and then let drop simultaneously with the three coins on the plate.

## Drinking Milk From Bottles

Many children at school who use straws to sip milk from bottles fail to get much of the butterfat, which is the richest part of the milk, the United States Department of Agriculture has found in tests in large cities in fifteen states. The reason for this is that they drink the thinnest milk first from the bottom of the bottle, and if they leave any, it is usually the cream. In the experiments the children left an average of 5.63 per cent of the milk, but this contained on an average nearly 16 per cent of the butter-fat.

The least that can be done to help avoid this is to shake the milk in the bottle thoroughly. A surer way to have the children get more of the butter-fat is to homogenize the milk. Milk is homogenized by subjecting it to high pressure. This breaks up the fat into tiny particles, and it remains thoroughly mixed in the milk. According to the department, practically every dairy which makes ice cream has apparatus for homogenizing the milk, and it would be feasible to homogenize the milk intended for school children, especially in the larger cities.

Experiments were made in cities in Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Washington. The average milk served contained 4.08 per



cent of butter-fat, but the milk that the children drank had only 3.43 per cent of butter-fat. Memphis children left the least milk and Los Angeles children the most. Chicago children left the most butter-fat and those in Mobile the least.

### A Clever Catch

Set an ordinary drinking glass and a tea-cup close together on the table and announce that you can push the glass through the handle of the tea-cup. Everyone will deny that you can do this, so you proceed to show them.

Since the glass has been placed close to the handle of the tea-cup, you merely run a pencil through the handle of the tea-cup and push the glass, thus actually "pushing a glass through the handle of a tea-cup."

#### SWITCH

TEACHER: Tommy, when did Columbus discover America?

TOMMY: I don't know, sir.

TEACHER: What does the heading of your history book say?

TOMMY: Columbus 1492. But I thought that was his telephone number.

### Answers to Questions on Page 367

1. Warm, by rubbing, or with blankets.
2. On the left breast pocket of the shirt.
3. A spider is no insect. It is an arachnid.
4. Yucca; American elm.
5. Fair weather.
6. A Good Turn.
7. An apparatus which registers the number of steps in walking or running.
8. Six.
9. A tourniquet cannot be used. Pressure is applied to the artery at the temple.
10. A long line, usually of hide, with a running noose used by cow boys for catching horses and cattle. (Spanish: *la, the—reata, tie*).

## News About All of Us

### Rock Springs

John Doak has gone to Ogden, Utah, where he will make his home.

Edward Timko, of Chicago, is visiting here with his brother, Mike Timko.

The many friends of Henry Walters will be pleased to

learn that he is rapidly recovering from his recent illness.

Mrs. Henry Retford has returned to her home in Utah, after having visited here at the home of her son, John Retford.

Harold Cook spent Labor Day fishing in the South Pass Country.

Gavin Young and family have returned from a visit with relatives in Lander.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Roberts have returned from a vacation spent in Denver and other points in Colorado.

Charles Outsen has returned from a vacation spent in Lander and Riverton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parr are back from a visit with relatives in Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Buchan and son, John, have gone to Denbo, Pennsylvania, where they expect to make their home.

Howell and Donald Roberts underwent minor operations at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Thomas Highley, who is stationed at Taylor Camp of the C. C. C., south of Jackson, spent Labor Day here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Highley.

Miss Jessie Coulston underwent a minor operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Hugh Rennie, Hanna, is visiting here with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Matthew.

Clara and Betty Jean Crofts underwent minor operations at the Wyoming General Hospital.

C. E. Moffitt and daughter, Irene, have returned from Jackson, where they have been vacationing for the past month.

Mrs. John Sharp and son, Herbert, spent Labor Day visiting friends in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. George Saxon and children have returned to their home in Joliet, Illinois, after having visited here the past month with Mrs. John McTee, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Butler visited with relatives in Superior, Sunday, September 3rd.

### Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Briggs had as their guests for a few days Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Henkell and son of Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson and daughters of Erie, Colo., formerly of Hanna, visited friends here for a few days.

Mr. Clayte Hume and Mr. Watkins, of Pine Bluffs, who were enroute from Washington, stopped off to visit friends for a few days. Mr. Hume was principal of the Hanna School for many years and left here in 1914.

Neilo Nordwall, of Boston, visited here with his father, William Nordwall.

Mrs. Costello, of California, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Maki.

Edward McAtee and Miss Willette Warburton were united in marriage in Lafayette, Colorado, on September 2, at the Catholic Church. Rev. Father Murray read the service. Their attendants were Mr. and Mrs. William Moffitt.

Carlyle Pomeroy, Jack Ainsworth, and Thomas Hainsley, who are in the Forest employ, spent Labor Day here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Attryde, Jr., left for Albuquerque, New Mexico, where Mr. Attryde will attend school.

Mrs. Frank Amoss is convalescing from a major operation performed at the Hanna Hospital.

Miss Hazel Jones, of Denver, visited here with her parents.

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Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sharrer and son, Jack, attended the World's Fair.

Those attending the Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters Grand Lodge from Hanna were Mesdames F. E. Ford, Charles Mellor, Charles Higgins, Henry Peterson, John Campbell, S. I. Rodda, Mr. and Mrs. H. Renny, Mr. and Mrs. Van Renterghem, Mr. Henry Jones and Mr. John Dexter.

Mrs. John Crawford underwent a major operation at the Hanna Hospital and is now convalescing at her home.

The Misses Edith and Elizabeth Crawford, of Denver, and Miss Murriel Crawford, of Winton, were called home on account of their mother's illness. Miss Elizabeth and

Murriel returned on Sunday, September 10, but Miss Edith will remain here to nurse her mother.



Heber "Sonny" Morris (right), who passed away on August 30, 1933, and Joyce Owens.

A sad event was the death of Heber Morris, better known as "Sonny" Morris, who passed away at the Hanna Hospital during a tonsil operation, on August 30. He was the son of Mrs. Heber Morris and was born in Hanna on November 27, 1924. He is survived by his mother and three sisters. The funeral was held at the Episcopal Church on Saturday, September 2nd, with Dean Kraft of Rawlins officiating. Interment was made in the Hanna Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crombie are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl born on August 18.

Miss Edith Robertson and Mr. George Herd, of Winton, were the guests of Mrs. Joseph Lucas recently.

Virgil Thomas left for Peru, Nebraska, where he will attend college.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jackson left for Denver, where Joe will take a course in barbering.

Miss Whitehead, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Crombie, left for her home in Montana.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the Community Hall by Mesdames Bert Tavelli, John Hodson and Vernon Scott for their niece, Mrs. Ed. McAtee.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Schroeder and sons, who have been

spending the summer here, left for their home in Mandin, South Dakota.

Mrs. Paul Halasey and Mrs. Gust Fagerholm motored to California to visit relatives.

Mrs. Bert Tavelli entertained at a one o'clock luncheon recently. Her guests were Mrs. Tavelli, Stephen Tavelli, and Father Robert Murray, of Lafayette, Colorado, and Mesdames Joseph Lucas, Joseph Jackson and James Meekin.

The wedding of Miss Lena Campbell and Engvy Ekman was solemnized at Capitol Heights Presbyterian Church, Denver, at a 3 o'clock ceremony on Friday, September 8. The Rev. Everett J. Hendrick performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, parents of the bride, accompanied them. Both bride and groom are children of Old Timers; the bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell and the groom is the son of Nels Ekman.

Messrs. and Mesdames Joseph Lucas, John Hudson, Bert Tavelli, Mark Jackson, Ed. McAtee and Mrs. Joseph Jackson, Sr., Miss Eileen Lucas and Mr. Arvy Matson, attended the rodeo at the Nels Irene ranch on September 10.

Miss Lempi Annala and Mrs. Joe Jones gave a miscellaneous shower at the Community Hall on Tuesday, September 19, for Mrs. Engvy Ekman.

## Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. James Pinter and daughter, Bernice, are now making their home in Rock Springs. Their friends wish them success in their new location.

Miss Alberta Zeiher visited in Jackson, Wyoming, during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Buckles are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs. R. Jacobs, and family, of Laramie.

Miss Mildred Robertson returned to Laramie with Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Rogers after having spent the summer at the home of Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mr. James Kelly is suffering with an infected thumb.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sharrer and family returned to their home here after having visited in Nebraska during the summer. Mr. Sharrer is Manual Training teacher in the local schools.

Several of the boys of Reliance from the C. C. C. camps were home for a visit. These were Casper Krik, Henry and Guido Borzago, Henry Telck and Cecil McComas.

Mrs. Jack Rafferty and son, and Mrs. Z. A. Portwood, were Denver visitors during the month.

John Kish is quite ill at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lisher of Green River visited at the C. A. Murray home here.

Mrs. James Sterling has been on the sick list.

Mrs. E. Mason and Mrs. James Rafferty visited in Idaho during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Benson, formerly of Winton, are now residing in Reliance.

Mrs. Joe Telck and sons returned to their home here after an extended visit in Colorado.

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Rock Springs

## Superior

Mr. and Mrs. John Kettle are the parents of a baby girl, born August 6, 1933.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dean and family have returned from a visit in California.

William Morandi and family have moved to Sandy, Utah, to make their home.

Albert Gaylord left for Pittsburg, Kansas, where he intends to locate.

Albino Rizzi and family have moved to Ogden, Utah, where they have purchased a farm.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hanking are the parents of a baby daughter born August 12th.

Mrs. R. D. Applegate and daughter have just returned from Thompson Falls, Montana, where they have spent the summer.

Mrs. Margaret Kladianos was hostess to the 500 club August 23rd. Mrs. Hugh McLean received high score and Mrs. Frank O'Connell the low.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Wright have returned from Sheridan, where they attended the Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters grand lodge.

Miss Catherine Moser returned August 27, from a visit with friends in Idaho Falls.

Uno Korhonen left August 26 for Manville, Wyoming, where he has accepted a position in the high school as athletic coach.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Harshbarger returned to Superior August 29 after a three months vacation.

Mrs. Earl Williams was hostess to the B Hill Sewing Club, Tuesday, August 29. Delicious refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hudson are the parents of a baby girl born August 31.

Mrs. Robert Stevens of Tacoma, Washington, is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. James Kirk.

Alma Gratton of Great Falls, Montana, has just returned to Superior to attend school.

Mrs. John Barwick, son, William, and grand-daughter, Maxine Winkler, left September 4 for Los Angeles, California, for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lisher have recently returned from Cheyenne to make their home here.

## Winton

Labor Day was fittingly observed in Winton with a program of sports, moving pictures, dancing and a treat for the kiddies, everything well attended in spite of the large celebration in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Buxton and daughter spent Labor Day at their cabin in Pinedale.

Many of the forest service boys returned to Winton for the holidays, some for the fall school opening and others to the camp. All the boys are in excellent physical condition and report the camp to be great life.

All the former school teachers except Miss Mary Edith Bloom, have returned to Winton again. All teachers report an excellent vacation and are now ready to go back to work.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sharrer and son visited at the J. R. Mann home here over the holidays.

Miss Myrtle Seivert visited in camp with her two brothers while enroute to Evanston, Wyoming, where she will teach in the schools.

Mrs. Clyde Daniels and brother, Edmond Toy, are spending a visit with relatives in Pontiac, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. George Spence and daughter, of Salt Lake City, were dinner guests at the home of Mr. Andrew Spence here.

Miss Muriel Crawford, one of our teachers, was called to Hanna by the serious illness of her mother. Mrs. Crawford is improving nicely at this writing.

Thomas Dodds, Jr., Miss Sylvia Mann and Ralph Buxton, Jr., have left Winton for Laramie, where they will enter the University of Wyoming.

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Harry Warinner won the First Prize on Labor Day for being the toughest looking character, his beard being on the order of the "villainous Townsend Zander."

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence are sporting a new Chevrolet coupe.



Superintendent Darling, of the Water Companies, with his family, motored to Denver and spent a pleasant ten days in Estes Park.

"Bunny" Livingston, of the Engineering Department, and family, also enjoyed a trip to Colorado and its many points of interest.

#### NO WASTED TIME FOR HIM

The Scotsman had fallen into the well and, while swimming around in it, called to his wife. She came running to him and asked, "Shall I call the servants from the field, that they may pull you out?"

"What time is it?" inquired he.

"Eleven-thirty," said the wife.

"Well, never mind," said he, "I'll swim around until dinner time."

The family of former Superintendent F. L. McCarty will live in Salt Lake City during the winter months, but Frank will spend most of the cold spell in his old stamping grounds at Rock Springs.

"Billy" Lee and Frank McCarty made a social call at the General Offices one recent afternoon, as also did "Dave" Bell.

General Master Mechanic Henkell and family motored to South Dakota during his vacation.

Purchasing Agent Aubrey Hunter and family spent the vacation in Salt Lake City and surrounding cities.

Jim Libby and wife took in the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago, and "marvelous", "artistic", "beautiful" are some of the many adjectives used by them in describing it.

#### PAT'S TRICK

Pat got a job to dig a well. When he had got down to about 25 feet he came one morning to find the hole had caved in. He hung his coat and hat on the windlass and crawled into the bushes.

Passers-by, discovering the well caved in and seeing the coat, concluded that a man was at the bottom. Help was got, and the well was soon cleared again.

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